

43, BUNTH STREET, corner of Castle
Apartments Vacant, with board.

ARRIVAL MAIL STEAMER BOMBAY, WITH NEWS TO APRIL 26.

By the arrival this morning, at 3.30 o'clock, of the P. and O. Co.'s steamer Bombay, we have the letters of our Correspondents, and English papers to the 26th of April.

[FROM OUR CITY CORRESPONDENT.]
London, Saturday, April 2.
The most interesting matter that can be recorded at the moment of the departure is the fact that the Queen is about to re-appear, to some extent, in public, having announced her intention of holding a Court at Buckingham Palace on Wednesday next, the 13th instant, when she will receive the members of the Corps Diplomatique, and will hold a second Court on Wednesday, the 13th instant, when a limited number of distinguished persons will be invited to attend.

The English proposed a Conference on the Danish question has been accepted by Austria, Prussia, France, Russia, but Denmark and Sweden have not yet given their consent. The meeting will be held at the Hotel de la Paix, in Paris, on the 15th instant. The Allies have received another severe repulse. This time before Duppel. The Prussians attacked the whole of the Danish line on Monday, and although they were repulsed, they were finally, after seven hours' severe fighting, repulsed, the Danes refusing to obey the command of their officers to advance.

Norway is about to arm in defence and support of Denmark by land and sea. There has been another "hitch" about the acceptance of the throne of Mexico. This time the Archduke Maximilian and the Emperor of Austria, being the two candidates, the subject, upon which, the recognition of the right of the former to the Austrian throne, but more with reference to the division of family property.

The Emperor of the Comte de Paris with the Infante Donna Maria and the Comte de Paris, took place at Madrid, on the 19th March. The Danish Government has addressed its diplomatic representatives at the various European Courts, and against the made in the subject, the Danish Government has carried into execution their intention in the Duchy of Schleswig.

The progress of the war for the week has been as follows:—On Monday morning the Prussians attempted to surprise the Danish position at Dybbøl. They penetrated between two of the trenches, and afterwards made an attack on the whole of the Danish line. The fighting continued for several hours. The Danes had 100 killed or wounded, but lost 27 Prussian prisoners. The Prussians lost 138 killed or wounded, and 100 prisoners. The Danish position was held, and the Prussians were repulsed. The Danish position was held, and the Prussians were repulsed.

On Tuesday the Austrians left Hohenmaier, marching southwards, and in the course of the day they were repulsed by the Danes. The Austrians had 100 killed or wounded, but lost 27 Prussian prisoners. The Prussians lost 138 killed or wounded, and 100 prisoners. The Danish position was held, and the Prussians were repulsed.

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The weekly summary of the progress of the war in the Danish duchies is as follows:—
A terrific cannonade was opened on Saturday, at 8 p.m., between the Duppel batteries and the Prussian advanced guard. The Prussians were repulsed, and the Danish position was held. The Prussians were repulsed, and the Danish position was held.

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A receipt of the Civil Commissioners prohibits all public officers in Schleswig, under penalty of immediate dismissal, from affixing their signatures to any resolutions or addresses of a national sentiment. The Danish Government has received a letter from the Emperor of Austria, in which Her Majesty the Queen held her first Court at Buckingham Palace, last Saturday, for the reception of the Corps Diplomatique, and the wives of the Ambassadors and Ministers, who had been invited.

Her Majesty was accompanied by the King of the Belgians and by the Princess Helena, Princess Louise, and Prince Arthur, and was attended by the Earl and Countess of Devonshire and the principal members of Her Majesty's Household. The Queen wore a black silk dress, covered with deep black lace, and edged with jet trim; a cap of white lace in the style of the cap of Mary Queen of Scots, with diamonds, and a long white train, well attached to it. Her Majesty also wore the Elizabethan, Star, and Badge of the Garter, a diamond necklace and large cross containing the Prince Consort's miniature, and an oval brooch set in diamonds. The Court being in mourning, the ladies who attended the Queen wore black dresses, and the gentlemen wore black suits. The Queen, accompanied by the King of the Belgians and Princess Helena, left Buckingham Palace at five o'clock, and proceeded to the Tower of London.

Her Majesty held a second court this day. Garibaldi's reception has everywhere been most enthusiastic and popular. The British Government has received no answer to the question it directed the English Minister at Berlin to ask of the Prussian Government respecting the French Government's proposal to the Emperor of Austria, but the question was received with a remark that it was not usual for a neutral Power to inquire into the conduct of belligerents.

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AMERICA.
[From the Times, April 25.]
Our correspondence from America contains two pieces of very important intelligence. In the Federal House of Representatives a proposal has been made for the recognition of the Southern Confederacy, and though it was not approved, it received so much support that a motion directed against one of its advocates could not be carried. In the Senate, the Committee on Foreign Affairs has deliberately refused to maintain the resolution of the House of Representatives, and has recommended a more moderate course. These proceedings tend to show that the Americans are at length receding from those views of universal empire for the sake of which more than for any other cause, they have been maintained. The House of Representatives, in resolving that the United States would never recognize or tolerate a Monarchy in Mexico, did but assert the famous Monroe doctrine in the purest simplicity. The occupation of Mexico by European troops, and the institution of an Imperial or a Republican form of government in that country, do really constitute exactly such a case as that against which the Monroe doctrine was originally directed, and the question of the question of all obscurity, it had been openly declared in the manifesto by which the expedition was justified, that it had become necessary to arrest the aggressive career of the United States and contain the Latin race in a position on the American continent. A protest, therefore, against this now successful enterprise was naturally to be expected, but this protest the Federal Senate has refused to support. In other words, the Federal Congress has decided in favour of the recognition of Foreign Affairs especially devolves, declines to say that the Monroe doctrine shall be maintained, and we are expressly told that in this respect it is supported by the President and his Cabinet. A few years ago it would have been almost impossible to obtain a vote for the dissolution of the Union as far as this surrender, though it is but temporary, of a principle so dear to American pride.

The first speech of the President in the House of Representatives may be taken probably as indicating rather the growth of political courage than a change of political sentiment. Perhaps there were always as many members in the House who believed the war was a mistake, and who were ready to separate themselves from the majority; but there was not always as much readiness to put such sentiments on record. The actual incidents of the debate are curious. Mr. Lincoln, Ohio, simply made a speech in favour of peace, and advocated the recognition of the South as an independent State. He might, therefore, have had his arguments, not on the merits of the case, but on its necessity; though it is clear that his speech was not intended to be a surrender, but a protest. The day following moved his expulsion from the House on a charge of treason. In the debate, however, when he was moved, Mr. Harris, of Maryland, moved to refer the speech to a committee. Mr. Harris's proposal, however, was not carried. The speech was moved in consequence of this speech, fifty-eight members out of 139 voted against the motion, and as a majority of two-thirds was required, the motion was carried. This occurred on the 9th instant. The resolution was then taken up on the 13th instant in the case of Mr. Long.

These events are certainly remarkable, and other symptoms are, perhaps, discernible of a change in the spirit of the Union. The Democrats, however, party, however, rivals even the Republicans in its open and popular declarations in favour of the Union. The Democrats, we are told, cannot tell what to do without it. They think secession means not only division, but subordination up to the last form of dismemberment. They cannot tell what to do without it. They think secession means not only division, but subordination up to the last form of dismemberment. They cannot tell what to do without it. They think secession means not only division, but subordination up to the last form of dismemberment.

The London Conference was opened to-day. The Roumanian Ministry have asked an extraordinary credit for the formation of a camp at Sereth to resist all foreign invasion. France and England are opposed to a dismemberment of Denmark. The Danes are about to evacuate the Island of Alsace. Disturbances have taken place at a meeting held in London in favour of Garibaldi.

The question of the armistice, with the maintenance of the blockade in favour of the Confederates, was the subject of discussion at the Conference. The Conference was adjourned. The Russian Army at Volyunia has received orders to proceed to the Moldavian frontiers by forced marches.

The Yelverton Case.—On the 6th of April, the Lords' Appeal Committee sat for the first time this year, and among other business, disposed of a petition presented by Major Yelverton, who had been ordered to pay £500 to the Earl of Devonshire, and who had been ordered to pay £500 to the Earl of Devonshire, and who had been ordered to pay £500 to the Earl of Devonshire.

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declare war against that Power which should refuse to agree to a truce. We believe ourselves able to state that no member of an armistice was made at the first sitting of the Conference, since so important a question could only be negatively discussed by the representatives of Germany. We believe that the armistice will be based upon the *uti possidetis* principle, unless Denmark should refuse to evacuate the Island of Alsace. Austria and Prussia will then on their side evacuate the territory of Jutland.

THE MINISTRY.
It is with much regret we announce that the Duke of Newcastle has been compelled, by increasing ill-health, to resign the seals of the Colonial Department. In compliance with the anxious desire of his colleagues, he continued until Saturday last to discharge with characteristic fidelity the duties of his office, but his constitution, enfeebled by several recent attacks of unusual severity, required absolute repose, and he has been at last induced by the exigencies of his physical state to seek relief from labour which a less energetic mind would have claimed at a much earlier period.

Mr. Cardwell, who first entered the present Government as Secretary for Ireland, which post he exchanged for the Colonial Department, and the Duke of Newcastle as Secretary of State for the Colonies, will thus vacate his seat for Oxford. The writ will be moved this evening, and Mr. Cardwell will, we believe, be re-elected without opposition.

Lord Clarendon, who first entered the Cabinet in 1840 as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, but has since held some of the highest offices of the State, having been first Secretary of Ireland, and five years Foreign Secretary, has consented to accept the comparatively humble office with which he commenced his distinguished career, and will succeed Mr. Cardwell as Chancellor of the Duchy.

THE INSURRECTION OF THE ARABS IN THE REGENCY OF TUNIS, &c.
[From the Malta Times, April 28.]
By the arrival of H.M.S. Firefly, Lieutenant-Commander W. Wilkinson, on the morning of the 25th instant, from Tunis and Sousse, we learn that a serious rising of the Arabs in the interior had taken place. The Bedouin tribes from Sousse to Yabes have revolted, in consequence of the increase of the capitation-tax. They have killed the Governor of Kef, and report says cut him in pieces. It is stated that 60,000 Arab horsemen have interrupted all communication between Tunis and the provinces. The insurgents have taken possession of Kairouan, a fortified town, fifty miles from Tunis, and 100 from Sousse, and being the second holy city of the Mussulmans, may give the insurrection the character of a holy war, when the usual cruel massacre of Christians will naturally follow. The Government of Tunis is entirely powerless, having lately discharged all its soldiers who had served their time, and have now only raw recruits to oppose to the revolted tribes. The Government of Tunis is entirely powerless, having lately discharged all its soldiers who had served their time, and have now only raw recruits to oppose to the revolted tribes.

It is hoped that by these active measures a check may be put on the excesses which are being committed, and the authority of the Government re-established. Later accounts say that the obnoxious tax has been remitted, and hopes are entertained that tranquillity will be shortly restored.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.
"Tunis, 27th April.
"The London Conference was opened to-day.
"The Roumanian Ministry have asked an extraordinary credit for the formation of a camp at Sereth to resist all foreign invasion.
"France and England are opposed to a dismemberment of Denmark.
"The Danes are about to evacuate the Island of Alsace.
"Disturbances have taken place at a meeting held in London in favour of Garibaldi."

"Tunis, 28th April.
"The question of the armistice, with the maintenance of the blockade in favour of the Confederates, was the subject of discussion at the Conference. The Conference was adjourned. The Russian Army at Volyunia has received orders to proceed to the Moldavian frontiers by forced marches."

The Yelverton Case.—On the 6th of April, the Lords' Appeal Committee sat for the first time this year, and among other business, disposed of a petition presented by Major Yelverton, who had been ordered to pay £500 to the Earl of Devonshire, and who had been ordered to pay £500 to the Earl of Devonshire, and who had been ordered to pay £500 to the Earl of Devonshire.

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corner of Hunter and Bligh streets, in the Sydney and colony of New South Wales, level 6, in Bligh street, directly opposite to Thomson's Home Repository, and now in the occupation of Mr. John Green,

WINDSOR.

NEWCASTLE.

ON THE

Our correspondent at Newcastle has supplied us with the following information which he had obtained up to the time of the departure of the steamer from Newcastle, respecting the state of the inland towns and country, but in consequence of the difficulty of communication the information is limited.

FLOOD AT GOULBURN.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY

The industry rewarded have been piddocking rich dirt during the past week, and on Thursday obtained another of a long series of excellent prospects. The Perseverance party are driving in the thirty-five, and getting up rich dirt from the seventy feet level. A good prospect raised on Saturday gave 5 ozs. to the bucket. A prospect got in the Hard-to-Find claim on Thursday gave a show at the rate of \$26. to the load. From the old shaft they have been raising some more rich dirt, which looks splendid in the piddock. The Phoenix Company have been raising good dirt from their old workings during the week, and are still crushing for themselves. — *Western Examiner* of Saturday.

JOTTINGS ABOUT THE CHINESE

1880-1881 1881-1882 1882-1883 1883-1884 1884-1885 1885-1886 1886-1887 1887-1888 1888-1889 1889-1890 1890-1891 1891-1892 1892-1893 1893-1894 1894-1895 1895-1896 1896-1897 1897-1898 1898-1899 1899-1900 1900-1901 1901-1902 1902-1903 1903-1904 1904-1905 1905-1906 1906-1907 1907-1908 1908-1909 1909-1910 1910-1911 1911-1912 1912-1913 1913-1914 1914-1915 1915-1916 1916-1917 1917-1918 1918-1919 1919-1920 1920-1921 1921-1922 1922-1923 1923-1924 1924-1925 1925-1926 1926-1927 1927-1928 1928-1929 1929-1930 1930-1931 1931-1932 1932-1933 1933-1934 1934-1935 1935-1936 1936-1937 1937-1938 1938-1939 1939-1940 1940-1941 1941-1942 1942-1943 1943-1944 1944-1945 1945-1946 1946-1947 1947-1948 1948-1949 1949-1950 1950-1951 1951-1952 1952-1953 1953-1954 1954-1955 1955-1956 1956-1957 1957-1958 1958-1959 1959-1960 1960-1961 1961-1962 1962-1963 1963-1964 1964-1965 1965-1966 1966-1967 1967-1968 1968-1969 1969-1970 1970-1971 1971-1972 1972-1973 1973-1974 1974-1975 1975-1976 1976-1977 1977-1978 1978-1979 1979-1980 1980-1981 1981-1982 1982-1983 1983-1984 1984-1985 1985-1986 1986-1987 1987-1988 1988-1989 1989-1990 1990-1991 1991-1992 1992-1993 1993-1994 1994-1995 1995-1996 1996-1997 1997-1998 1998-1999 1999-2000 2000-2001 2001-2002 2002-2003 2003-2004 2004-2005 2005-2006 2006-2007 2007-2008 2008-2009 2009-2010 2010-2011 2011-2012 2012-2013 2013-2014 2014-2015 2015-2016 2016-2017 2017-2018 2018-2019 2019-2020 2020-2021 2021-2022 2022-2023 2023-2024 2024-2025 2025-2026 2026-2027 2027-2028 2028-2029 2029-2030 2030-2031 2031-2032 2032-2033 2033-2034 2034-2035 2035-2036 2036-2037 2037-2038 2038-2039 2039-2040 2040-2041 2041-2042 2042-2043 2043-2044 2044-2045 2045-2046 2046-2047 2047-2048 2048-2049 2049-2050 2050-2051 2051-2052 2052-2053 2053-2054 2054-2055 2055-2056 2056-2057 2057-2058 2058-2059 2059-2060 2060-2061 2061-2062 2062-2063 2063-2064 2064-2065 2065-2066 2066-2067 2067-2068 2068-2069 2069-2070 2070-2071 2071-2072 2072-2073 2073-2074 2074-2075 2075-2076 2076-2077 2077-2078 2078-2079 2079-2080 2080-2081 2081-2082 2082-2083 2083-2084 2084-2085 2085-2086 2086-2087 2087-2088 2088-2089 2089-2090 2090-2091 2091-2092 2092-2093 2093-2094 2094-2095 2095-2096 2096-2097 2097-2098 2098-2099 2099-2100 2100-2101 2101-2102 2102-2103 2103-2104 2104-2105 2105-2106 2106-2107 2107-2108 2108-2109 2109-2110 2110-2111 2111-2112 2112-2113 2113-2114 2114-2115 2115-2116 2116-2117 2117-2118 2118-2119 2119-2120 2120-2121 2121-2122 2122-2123 2123-2124 2124-2125 2125-2126 2126-2127 2127-2128 2128-2129 2129-2130 2130-2131 2131-2132 2132-2133 2133-2134 2134-2135 2135-2136 2136-2137 2137-2138 2138-2139 2139-2140 2140-2141 2141-2142 2142-2143 2143-2144 2144-2145 2145-2146 2146-2147 2147-2148 2148-2149 2149-2150 2150-2151 2151-2152 2152-2153 2153-2154 2154-2155 2155-2156 2156-2157 2157-2158 2158-2159 2159-2160 2160-2161 2161-2162 2162-2163 2163-2164 2164-2165 2165-2166 2166-2167 2167-2168 2168-2169 2169-2170 2170-2171 2171-2172 2172-2173 2173-2174 2174-2175 2175-2176 2176-2177 2177-2178 2178-2179 2179-2180 2180-2181 2181-2182 2182-2183 2183-2184 2184-2185 2185-2186 2186-2187 2187-2188 2188-2189 2189-2190 2190-2191 2191-2192 2192-2193 2193-2194 2194-2195 2195-2196 2196-2197 2197-2198 2198-2199 2199-2200 2200-2201 2201-2202 2202-2203 2203-2204 2204-2205 2205-2206 2206-2207 2207-2208 2208-2209 2209-2210 2210-2211 2211-2212 2212-2213 2213-2214 2214-2215 2215-2216 2216-2217 2217-2218 2218-2219 2219-2220 2220-2221 2221-2222 2222-2223 2223-2224 2224-2225 2225-2226 2226-2227 2227-2228 2228-2229 2229-2230 2230-2231 2231-2232 2232-2233 2233-2234 2234-2235 2235-2236 2236-2237 2237-2238 2238-2239 2239-2240 2240-2241 2241-2242 2242-2243 2243-2244 2244-2245 2245-2246 2246-2247 2247-2248 2248-2249 2249-2250 2250-2251 2251-2252 2252-2253 2253-2254 2254-2255 2255-2256 2256-2257 2257-2258 2258-2259 2259-2260 2260-2261 2261-2262 2262-2263 2263-2264 2264-2265 2265-2266 2266-2267 2267-2268 2268-2269 2269-2270 2270-2271 2271-2272 2272-2273 2273-2274 2274-2275 2275-2276 2276-2277 2277-2278 2278-2279 2279-2280 2280-2281 2281-2282 2282-2283 2283-2284 2284-2285 2285-2286 2286-2287 2287-2288 2288-2289 2289

(From the *Overland China Mail*, March 16)
**SUPERSTITIOUS CUSTOMS RELATING TO THE CURE OF
 SMALL-POX AND MEASLES.**
 THE Chinese, when they are sick, usually have recourse

to some god or goddess which they suppose has the control of the particular disease with which they are afflicted. They burn incense before its image, and make prayers for recovery. If they should recover, the credit for their recovery is divinity, and they are shipped, and an offering of meat or vegetables, with incense, candles, and much money, is made with more or less pomp, and at greater or smaller expense, according to the standing of the family and the nature of the vow made at the time of invoking the aid of the god or goddess.

If a person dies, the divinity worshipped is not regarded to blame, but the thank-offering which would have been rendered in case of recovery is withheld. The death is simply accounted for by saying it is in accordance with the "reaching of Heaven."

universal custom for some one of the family to procure a few of a certain kind of black bean which has a small

The ceremony is oftentimes quite imposing, and the kinds of food presented numerous and of good quality, if the family can well afford the expense. The poor are frequently obliged by the force of circumstances to make out a meagre and cheap thank-offering to the goddess, though it is probably as sincere and as kindly received as a thank-offering made of costly and numerous kinds of edibles. Mock paper money, together with the customary incense and candles, are not wanting on the occasion. Doubtless the family feel grateful for the recovery of the lad, and as though they had

When a child has broken out with the measles, re-

course is usually at once had to the goddess of

measles for her aid in rebuking the disease, or rather in bringing it to a happy termination. At various times during the progress of the measles, more or less applications are made to her majesty, who is gener-

ally represented by a slip of paper on which her name and title have been inscribed. These applications are made in the morning or less frequently according to the circumstances of the case, they being made at the recovery of the child, after a thanksgiving in honour of the goddess of measles, especially by wealthy families who do not mind the additional expense. But it is not worth while to describe the ceremonies which relate to the cure of the measles, as so much has just been said about the means used to insure a favourable issue of the *exanthema*.

NOVEL METHODS FOR CURING AND PREVENTING CHOLERA AND OTHER EPIDEMIC DISEASES.

The following observations relate to facts which occurred at Hongkong in the summer of 1869, and are compiled from notes which were made at that time.

appear in the streets in July and August, more or less
numerously, in order to prevent summer complaints.
These processions were principally brought to an

This kind of procession originates with the inhabitants of the different neighbourhoods, who contribute money for its expenses, and who expect to share its benefits. The time of performing is only during the evening, extending till nearly or quite midnight. It consists in part of carrying around square lanterns

lighted with tapers made in a large variety of sizes and shapes, most of several kinds of waxes, colored

and shapes, out of several kinds of gaily-coloured paper. Some of these were of the form and dimensions

of the official red umbrellas of the mandarins, and being made to revolve, looked very pretty if regarded only as a toy. Others took the shape of the official fans carried sometimes before mandarins when they

appear in the street. There were also men and boys who carried, suspended at the end of a bamboo pole, common cheap lanterns, or who bore nothing but burning torches. Besides these there were also some who carried on their shoulders large gongs and small intervals gongs and drums with all their might, and others who played on various other kinds of musical instruments; and others still who bore with great solemnity some idol seated in a sedan or on a kind of throne, having in front, either carried separately by men or attached to the sedan, a large incense burner, and a small one burning. If the image of one of the five *Reapers* should appear in the procession, then his two servants, the black devil and the white devil, would be sure to attend him. If some other idol should be carried,

the diary to the library of the Astronomical Society soon after the completion of the extracts. I am thus

Halley, which has lived in oral tradition, and I think has been printed. Halley was sent to Germany by the Royal Society to examine the astronomical methods of Hevelius, and it was the laugh of his friends against him that he had flirted—as we now say—with Mrs. Hevelius, and made her husband jealous. Such badinage was sure to arise—especially in the reign of Charles II.—where a young and highly accomplished single man was entertained in the house of a friend who had a handsome wife. Burrow affirms that Halley betrayed the confidence of his host

I have given enough to show that Bayley Bayley

I have given enough to show that Reuben Burrow must not be taken as a witness against the

character of any other person. I may add that he records nothing but what is disparaging, nothing—or just next to nothing—to the honour or credit of any one whom he mentions. His antipathy to Wales, the

hero of the abuse transcribed by me, as above mentioned—and with whom he seems to have been on terms of friendly acquaintance while fly-blasting him in every one of his works—has some of its sources laid open. It is a pity that the author of the *Wiles* he attributes the lies—as he calls them—about Mrs. Burrows owning black eyes and a swelled face to some of her husband's eccentricities which attend genius, but not necessarily, in private life. This is the most credible aspersion of Burrow's whole lot. His biographer admits that he was an exceptional pugilist; that he was often beaten; and that some of the scenes here produced, and the story is, taking all we knew of Burrow, natural and probable in its details.

A. DR. MORGAN.

—Notes and Queries.

LOST, small OPERA GLASS, in Woolloomooloo 'Pus, on WEDNESDAY night. Finder will be

D. Alorton	Durwood
COUNTRY.	
E. Mason	Parramatta
C. Cottrell	Penrith
George Pope	Ryde
L. White	Windsor, Richmond, and the Hawkesbury
E. and W. Fieldhouse	Campbelltown, Picton, Appin and Menangle
C. A. Forvener	Liverpool
E. Blair	East and West Maitland
J. Wisdom	Morpeth

Bishop and Culham ..	Newcastle
E. Doherty	Raymond Terrace

J. M. Kelly	Berkham Hills
J. Mansfield	Smithfield.

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